## dristanting Republicans

VOLUME I.

CONSTANTINE, ST. JOSEPH CO. MICHIGAN, JULY 20, 1836.

NUMBER 3.

## CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN. PUBLISHED BY

MUNGER & COWDERY,

Every Wednesday Morning, at the stand formerly oc-cupied by Maj. I. J. Ullman, corner of Canaris and Water streets

Trans—Two dollars per annum in advance, two dol-lars and fifty cents within the year, or three dollars at the expiration of the year.

Advertising at the usual rates.

CARRIAGE MAKING.



M. REID & CO. would respectfully inform the citizens of Constantine and St. Joseph county, that they still carry on the CARBIAGE and WAGON Making business at their old stand, where they will be happy to attend to all calls in their line. They have the best of workmen in their employ, and feel assured that they can and do turn out as good work as any other establishment of the kind in the western country.

STAGE COACHES repaired on short notice. (17 Repairing done cheap for cash and on short notice. Their shop is No. 2, Mechanics' Row, Second street Constantine. June 29, 1836.



BLACKSMITHING.—A. & W. PEN. LAND, would most respectfully inform the citizens of this village and vicinity, that they contime to carry on the above business in all of its various branches, at their new Shop, No. 3, Me. virious branches, at their new Shop, No. 3, Mechanics Row, Constantine, where they hold them elves ready to do every variety of Smithing which may be called for. Those who favor them with their work, may be assured that all orders in their line of business will be promptly executed, as from long experience in their business they flatter themselves that they shall be able to give the striction.

g meral satisfaction.

I. Horse Shoeing and Ironing Wagons done in the most approved manner, and with due dis-PLOWS and AXES made to order on short

ANDREW PENLAND, WILLIAM PENLAND.



MACHINE & STOP.—HENRY GIB. LER would respect-fully inform the citiof Constantine

and adjoining country, that he can be found at his Shop, the old stund, corner of Washington and Mil'-Streets, always ready to attend to any calls in his line of business, and he would assure the multi-thet business, and he would assure the public that whatever articles are turned out from his estab-

As he has had a long experionee in the manufac-turing of BOAT WORK, he will be prepared to make to order any articles of that kind, or make repairs on the shortest notice. The patronage of Boat builders will be thankfully received, and their or-

ders promptly attended to.

Every variety of Job Work, such as repairing WAGONS, CARRIAGES, STAGE COACH. ES, PLOWS, etc. etc., will be done with dis-patch and on reasonable terms for Cash.

Constantine, June 29, 1836.

Farmers Look at This. P. E. GROVER would inform the citizens of St. Joseph and adjoining counties, that he is now making at his shop, in Constantine, the best article of FANNING MILLS ever offered for sale in the Western country, of an improved patent, and warranted to do a first rate business. Persons wishing to purchase the above article are invited to call and examine them as lee will have them constantly on hand until the let of November next.

Constantine, June 29, 1836.



SADDLERY.— The Subscribers re The Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they continue to carry on the above business, at their Shop, on Mottville street, Constantine, where may be found or will be made to order, on the short-

SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, HARNESSES, VA. LISES, TRUNKS,

Portmanleaus, and Military Equippage, which will be exchanged on good terms, for HIDES, GRAIN or Cash. They hope, by paying strict attention to business and filling orders promptly, to merit a share of the patronage of the citizens of this village and St. Joseph county games ile.

BAROUCH, STAGE, and WAGON Trim

BAROUCH, STAGE, and WAGON Trimming will be done in the nestest manner.

From the long experience which the undersigned have had in their business, they feel warranted in assuring the public that the work done in their shop with the tunded out, in point of style and workmanship, inferior to none in West Michigan.

BENHAM, DOOLITTLE & CO.

Constanting large 20, 1226.

N. B.—The above firm continue to Manufacture SADDLERY, as usual, at their shop in the Village of Wite Pigeon, sign of the Golden Saddle, Main st., where they will receive Hids, Grain or Cash, also, for any work wanted in their line of business.

B. D. & CO.

LOOKING GLASSES.—A few splendid Looking Glasses by JOHN S. BARRY.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS

TOOLS, manufactured by the boat work man in the United States, for sale by W. T. HOUSE & CO., Constantine, June 29, 1836. Water street. Constantine, June 29, 1836.

SAMUEL H. ABBOTT, SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, Constatine, will soon lay in a supply of leather and other materials, in addition to his present stock, when he will be prepared to accommodate his old friends will be prepared to accommode and customers in good style. Constantine, June 29, 1836.

CABINET MAKING.—
CHRISTIAN KUCH would respectfully inform the citizens of Constantine and its vicinity, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING busi happy to attend to all orders in his line, and begs leave to assure the public that his work shall be turned out in a manner inferior to none in Michigan, in point of elegance of style and deschilter.

BUREAUS, SECRETARIES, SOFAS, BOOK CASES SIDEBOARDS, COUCHES, BOOK CASES, WARDROBE, PIER, CENTRE, CARD and TOILET TABLES, LADIES WORK TABLES and STANDS,

MUSIC STOOLS, etc. etc. made to order on short notice, and out of as good materials as can be found in Michigan. His shop is on Canaris street, two doors from the corner of Water and Canaris streets. Constantine, June 29, 1836.



WILLIS T. HOUSE & CO. No. 7, Water st. Constanting





Owning one half of the Keel Boat CONSTAN. TINE, they will be prepared to ship to any Ports on Lake Michigan, Lake Eric or Lake Ontario, as the owners of freight may cho Constantine, June 29, 1836.

TINE is expected here in a f-w daya, when she will be ready to receive down freight.— She is an excellent covered boat, and Goods will be perfectly secure from the inclement weather. Enquire of

W. T. HOUSE & CO.

A large assortment, comprising Men's Coarse Boots, Shose, and Brogans, Ladie's Morocco, Prunella and Kid Boots and Shoes.—
Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock now on head of the Stock of hand at the Store of

A. E. MASSEY & CO., No. 10, South side Water-st., Cons June 29.



NEW ESTABLISHMENT— PLOUGH FACTORY.—Reid, Tenspat. & Co. would state, for the information of & Co. would state, for the information of the public, that they have entered into a co-partnership, in the PLOUGH business, and opened a shop in Mechanics' Row, Constantine, for the purpose of Manufacturing and Repairing Ploughs, where they will be glad to receive orders for work, in their business. The public are insured that they will give strict attention to their business.—Patronage solicited.

Ploughs WOODED in the most approved style. Handles, Beams, 4e., kept constantly on hand, so that Old Ploughs can be repaired on short notice; also, repairing of all kinds, done on

short notice; also, repairing of all kinds, done on the most reasonable terms, for *Cash*.

Farmers are invited to call and examine their

Ploughs, and judge for themselves.
ISAAC BENHAM, Constantine, June 29, 1836.

BUTTER.—A few kegs fresh BUTTER to be had at the Stere of JOHN S. BARRY.

June 29, 1836. have on hand an cess in the states. extensive supply of Boots and Shoes,

among which may be found Men's fine gen Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Kid, Seal, Calf, Morocco and Prunella Boots, Shoes and Slips; also, Children's Morocco and Calfskin Shoes. As their assortment of Brogans were made to order, and of the best material, they feel confident

Constantine, June 23, 1836.

A XES.—SIMMONS' CAST STEEL AX. ES of approved patterns for sale by JOHN S. BARRY. June 30, 1836.

TEA, COFFEE, ALLSPICE, PEPPER, GINGER,
SALARATUS etc. etc., kept constantly on hand and for sale by
A. E. MASSEY & Co.,
No. 10, Water.st.

June 29. GLOVES.—An assortment of Ladies' and Gontlemen's GLOVES. Call and exam. W. T. HOUSE & CO.,

No. 7, Water street. OOKING GLASSES.—The subscri W. T. HOUSE & CO.,

EX.PRESIDENT JAMES MADISON. Mr. Madison was born, March 16, 1751, and was consequently upwards of 85 years old at the time of his death, June 28, 1836.

Of no distemper, of no blast he died— But fell, like autumn fruits, when mellowed long.

REMARKS OF EX-PRESIDENT JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, IN CONGRESS, ON THE DEATH OF MR. MADISON. Mr. Adams rose and addressed the speaker. By the general sense of the House, (said he,) it is with perfect propriety that the delegation from the Commonwealth of Virginia have taken the lead in the melancholy duty of proposing the measures suitable to be adopted as testimonials of the veneration due from the Legislature of the Union to the memory of the departed patriot and sage, the native of their soil, and the citizen of their community.

ommunity.
It is not without some hesitation, and some It is not without some hesitation, and some diffidence, that I have risen to offer in my own behalf, and in that of my collesques upon this floor, and of our common constituents, to join our voice, at once of mourning and of exultation, at the event announced to both houses of con-gress by the message from the president of the United States—of mourning at the bereavement which has befallen our common country by the which has befallen our common country by the deceuse of one of her most illustrious sons—of exultation at the spectacle afforded to the observa-tion of the civilized world, and for the emulation of after times, by the close of a life of usefulness and of glory, after forty years of service in trusts of the highest dignity and splendor that a confi-ding country could bestow, succeeded by twenty years of retirement and private life, not inferior in the estimation of the virtuous and the wise, to the honors of the highest station that ambition

can ever attain.
Of the public life of JAMES MADISON, what could I say that is not deeply impressed up-on the memory, and upon the heart of every one within sound of my voice? Of his private life, what but must meet an echoing shout of applause from every voice within this hall? Is it not in from every voice within this hall? Is it not in a pre-eminent degree by emanations from his mind, that we are assembled here as the representatives of the people and states of this Union? Is it not transcendently by his exertions, that we all address each other here by the endearing appellation of countrymen and fellow-citizens? Of that band of benefactors of the human race, the founders of the constitution of the United States, James Madison is the last who has gone to his reward. Their glorious work has survived them all. They have transmitted the precious bond of union to us, now entirely a succeeding generation to them. May it never cease to be a voice of admonition to us of our duty to transmit the inheritance unimpaired to our children of the inheritance unimpaired to our children of the

of the personal relations with this great man which gave rise to the long career of public ser-vice in which twenty years of my own life has been engaged, it becomes me not to speak. The fulness of the heart must be silent, even to the suppression of the overflowings of gratitude and affection.

From the Washington Globe, THE GOLD CURRENCY.

It is computed upon good data that tweny millions of gold will be in the United States by the 3d day of March next, when the three new branch mints will be in operacirculation is protected by compelling the banks to pay wholly in gold. No bank man in his book. silver. The Banks are compelled to keep gold and to pay it. The gold currency is protected in France by the suppression of all paper currency under 500 francs .-There are, in fact, but two denominations of bank notes in France; one of 1000 francs, the other of 500 francs; consequently, France has a circulation of above ive hundred millions of dollars in gold and silver. Congress will doubtless do something at this session to protect the TWENTY MILLIONS OF GOLD which President Jackson's administration will have in the country by the 3d of March next; and the charters for the District banks now depending will furnish an occasion not to be lost. In those charters the people of the States will look for the measures which the friends of the gold currency in Congress propose for SAMUEL TEESDAL, their imitation; and both for its direct operation and its example, those charters will have a decisive effect upon the gold currency, either to preserve it, or to ruin it. If the friends of the gold currency in Congress, and under Jackson's administration, can be defeated then the cause becomes hopeless; but if the friends of Gold are successful in Congress, that will lead to suc-

The gold coined under our new law is \$6,400,000 not \$44,000,000 as erroneously stated in a late article in this paper. The French and Neapolitan indemnities are the purchase of which from the owners, a in saying that Shoes of a better quality were sentatives, and seems to be approved by all, never before offered in this market.

W. T. HOUSE & CO.,

floor of the Senate, and their adherents, who want the money to divide among their partizans in the States during the Presidentia election. The deposite banks have contracted for about \$5,000,000, of gold in England, France, and Holland; and our own mines, with foreign commerce, must yield several millions more. This is what President Jackson has done in two years .-TWENTY MILLIONS OF GOLD IN TWO YEARS. and is the importation of Gold to stop with the expiration of President Jackson's term; and are we to lose the twenty millions he has gained us in less time than it was acquired? These are questions for the people and for Congress, and the regulation of the deposite banks, and the chartering of the District banks, will answer

Americans doing business in Mexico.

The Book agent .- As the sun was setting, after one of those sultry days in July, when the thermometer rose to 90, a tall, lantern jawed, gambrel shank'd fellow entered the village of ——, in the old common-wealth of Massachusetts. He was dressed in the peculiar costume of a Yankee backwoodsman-having on his head a squirrelskin cap, and on his feet double soled cowhide boots, which would laugh out of countenance a Kamschatkan winter. On his arm was carefully folded a butternut colored handkerchief. On his entrance into the village he inquired for the clergyman, and being told where he might be found, started post haste for his residence. Arriving at his house, he found him enjoying the cool of the twilight, in his garden. Stepping up to the fence he inquired if the Rev. Mr.

——lived in that neighborhood? The clergyman told him he did, and that he was the individual to whom he alluded.

"I am dreadful deaf," said the fellow, 'you must rise your voice, or I can't hear word you say."-The clergyman put his ips to his ear, and repeated the declaration that he was the person for whom he in-quired, and asked him the object of his call. Tis bin an awful hot day," said the traveller, "but it grows a little cooler as the sun goes down." The clergyman again inquired his business, on the top of his lungs. "I thank you a thousand times, said the stranger, "I reconed to have got to the tav-ern by sun down, but I hav'nt, and as I am prodigiously tuckered out, I'll stay, and thank ye into the bargain," following the clergyman into the house. The clergyman handed him a chair, and after laying down his coat in the corner of the room, and fanning himself a while with his cap he took his ed him to what part of the country he was he replied, "I am a farmer when at home. and not much used to nicnacks-I can eat any thing but cold pork and cabbage, and that I never could eat, since I was a boybut don't put yourself out of the way at all about supper." The clergyman inquired

"I'm getting subscribers," said he, "for a valuable book—its the work of John Bunyan, or Jonathan Bunyan—I don't remem-ber exactly which; but I'll see," pulling out his prospectus and handing it to the clergy-The clergyman, after looking at it hassied it back, and remarked, that he did not wish to subscribe. "O yes," he replied, tion, and when the struggle between the paper system and the gold currency must have a decided issue one way or the other. That paper will expel gold, if gold is not aided by law, is known to every child: The clergyman raised his voice to the highest that the banks will not pay in gold when the clergyman raised his voice to the highest have the control of the paper will expel gold when the clergyman raised his voice to the highest have the control of the paper will expel gold when the clergyman raised his voice to the highest have the control of the paper will expel gold currency must have a decided issue one way or the other. That paper will expel gold, if gold is not aided by law, is known to every child:

The clergyman raised his voice to the highest have a decided issue one way or the other. The paper will expel gold, if gold is not aided by law, is known to every child:

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The clergyman raised his voice to the highest have a decided issue one way or the other. The paper will expel gold, if gold is not aided by law, is known to every child: they have the option to pay in silver, is also subscribing. "Just as well" said the agent, known to every child. In England the gold "I write the names of half my subscribers

> The clergyman, despairing of making the fellow hear any thing, concluded to get rid of him in the easiest way he could. He therefore furnished him with a good supper and bed. In the morning he told him, in as loud a voice as he was master of, that he

> did not want the work, and should not take it. "Don't give yourself any uneasiness about it," said the agent, "I never forget subscribers, and especially ministers-you shall have it in due time." Thanking for his kindness and hospitality, and bidding him good morning, he trudged off as fast as his legs could carry him.

About a month after, as the clergyman was on his way to visit a brother in the in the same manner as before, but was seated on a box, in the fore part of a one horse wagon, drawn by a horse that would require stall feeding to make much of a show .said the agent, "I'm going right by your house and can leave the books and take the money from your wife," getting into his wagon and driving off. The clergyman fearing his family might take the books in his absence, put about for home, and arrival into the Union, and that it does not affect the stability of the state government. The constitution formed by the people of Michigan having been accepted, ratified, and confirmed by the people of which they have passed, the supreme law of the land, his absence, put about for home, and arrival arrival and the constitution of the state of Michigan having been accepted. This is ved just as the agent was driving up. See-irrevocably fixed and established. This is Michigan to the contrary. By the second ing the clergyman had returned, he said, clearly shown by the fact, that the bounda-section of the fifth article of the federal con-"you came back for fear of rain, I 'spose, ries of the state as prescribed by congress, stitution it is declared, that "this constituand it does look as though we were going to have a long storm," taking the books tion of the people of the said state."

"tion and the laws of the United States "which shall be made in pursuance thereof,

the question, so far as Congress is concerned.

et in summer, as well as more healthy.—
The English residents in India have their shirts and sheets all made of cotton, as well have no concern in the acceptance or rejection of the conditions annexed to the terms of our admission being confined to the simto linen in our changeable climate.

inst., and a quorum being present, the Houses were duly organized; whereupon the Governor sent in, through the hands of Secretary Pritchette, the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate

and of the House of Representatives . By virtue of an authority conferred by constitution, I have convened you at frock coat, and in his hand was an extra this time, for the purpose of receiving the shirt and dicky, tied up in a cotton flag decision of the Congress of the United States, on the application made by our Senators and Representatives for the admission of Michigan as a member of the federal Union. Although we possessed the best grounded hopes for an early admission, such has been the embarrassment thrown around our application, by questions foreign to the one at issue, that congress did not arrive at their final action on the subject, until a late day of their session. The result of their deliberations has been, the passage upon certain conditions therein expressed. This act is herewith transmitted to you, for your more satisfactory information.

The act of Congress which is submitted s entitled, "An act to establish the northern boundary line of the state of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, on the conditions therein expressed." Section first declares, "that the Northern boundary line of the state of Ohio shall be established at, and shall be a direct line drawn from the southerly exseat. The clergyman, in a loud voice, ask. so drawn, shall intersect the eastern boun. not supercrogatory to recapitulate them. dary line of the state of Indiana." This travelling?-"Anything that comes handy," is the boundary line as has been claimed by Ohio in her dispute with Michigan, and is conclusive and final so far as the provision of this act extends; it is not expected by, nor made dependent on, the conditions embraced within the third section of the act. again, in a still louder voice, if he was from Vermont?

An argument in illustration of this view of the subject, is rendered unnecessary howbill has received the approbation of the president of the United States, confirming to Ohio the district of country in contesta-tion. Under this latter law, Ohio claims her title and jurisdiction, and that claim, so far as it is warranted by the validity of the law, is not affected by the acceptance or rejection of the conditions submitted to the

people of Michigan in the act before you. By the second section of the act providing for the admission of the State into the Union it is ordained "that the constitution and state government which the people of Michigan a compact to which the United States were nave formed for themselves, be, and the same a party, and for the sacred fulfilment of which they had given the solemn guarantee and is hereby admitted into the Union which they had given the solemn guarantee of their faith. and is hereby admitted into the Union upon ects whatsoever; Provided, always, that this admission is upon the express con- ries of their state, they would have yielded dition, that the said state shall consist of and respect to their legislation from patriotic within the boundaries prescribed by congress and none other.—These boundaries They would have declared as they now do er of Green Bay, and the Montreal river of denied such an alternative, and are driven

tion of the people of the said state, for the ion on an equal footing with the original

from his box and carrying them into the house. The clergyman told him as loud ced before them the conditions upon which "the judges of every state shall be bound as he could, that he did not want the books, and thought he was insulting him by forcing them upon him. The agent said he intended in the constitution of the salternatives submitted to them. With a "standing." What stronger security could them upon him. The agent said he intend the alternatives submitted to them. With a "standing." ded to have got a little further before the storm, but if he could not constitution and state government framed be required by the state of Ohio, for the storm, but if he could not conveniently pay for themselves, and accepted by congress, protection of her rights, than this, if the him then, he must accept of his invitation they are to choose between submitting to power which has been exercised by conand stay till the storm was over. The clergyman finding that he must take the books or keep the fellow three or four days, paid him the money, as the easiest way to get rid of him.

they are to choose between submitting to an encroachment upon their compact rights, by a system of partial legislation, having for its object the aggrandizement of one portion of the Union, at the expense of another, or resisting the encroachment at all hazing the encroachment at al

of admission; they have not been submit- ple inquiry,-is the constitution and state

Pursuant to a proclamation of Gov. Mason, the Legislature assembled at Detroit on the 11th inst., and a quorum being a research of the people. All the for the people. All that we can do is, to pass the necessary law required for send-ing them to our fellow citizens for their decision. The details of such a law are left to your judgment; they will readily occur to you, and I reccommend its passage at as early a day as will meet your conven-

I find it difficult, fellow-citizens, to suppress the feelings which are naturally excited upon this occasion, or to allude to this dismemberment of our territory in that respectful language, which is perhaps due to those by whose hands it has been effected. I feel as every citizen of Michigan must feel, that the decision of congress has been made in violation of every principle of justice, and that to censure where it is due, is the prerogative of the people; that the result of their labors, is, but the triumph of might over right, based upon considerations of temporary expediency; and that the stamp of its legitimacy, is to be wrung from the of a law, accepting, ratifying, and confirm- unwilling assent of a patriotic and highing the constitution and state government minded people. In fact, the question of formed by the people of Michigan, and ad- right between the parties has been avowedmitting the state thus formed into the Union ly disregarded by congress, and their acexpediency: thus establishing a precedent, which must work evil of the utmost magnitude to our civil institutions, and which if persisted in whenever individual or sectional interests may demand it, will convert a government of laws into the most oppressive and worst of despotisms-a government of expediency.

The grounds upon which we have based our claims to the district of country in contestation with Ohio, have so fully been tremity of lake Michigan, to the most north. brought before you, and are so fully undererly cape of the Maumee bay after the line stood, that it would prove unnecessary if It is sufficient to state, that they are derived from the compact with Virginia of seventeen hundred and eighty seven, and the nct of congress of eighteen hundred and five, by which the people of Michigan had secured to them, a separate government, with expressly defined and irrevocable boundaries. The claim of the state of Ohio, if it existed at all, must have been one set up by color of law arising from the conflicting legislation of the general government, and should consequently have been referred for adjustment to the judicial tribunals of the country. But congress have decreed otherwise, and have assumed to themselves exclusive jurisdiction over the subject; they decide, that of right neither party can claim the territory in dispute, but that as a question of simple expediency it is given to Ohio. Such are the reasons upon which congress base a system of legislation, vitally affecting

However much the people of Michigan an equal footing with the original states in may doubt the power of the general government to alte have jurisdiction over the territory included considerations, had congress been content yield to Ohio and Indiana, that portion of our southern borders claimed by those two states, and annex to the state of Michigan a district of country embracing about an other tribunal for the peaceable and continued in the peaceable and continued i twenty-two thousand square miles, lying stitutional redress secured to them by the north and northwest of the Menominee riv-Lake Superior.

In the third section it is provided, that as do other extremes—resistance or unquannel ed submission. We are told, that we shall a compliance with the fundamental condi- not question the proceedings of congress, tion of admission contained in the last pre- and that unless we give our assent to a sysministry in a neighboring town, he was not ceding section, the boundaries of the said tem of legislation, which we believe to be a little surprised to meet his old guest, the deaf book agent. He was dressed much cribed, shall receive the assent of a convendence of the conven sole purpose of giving the assent herein required;" and that as soon as this assent right, unless we surrender another consiler shall be given, the president of the United sacred, the right of appeal to the federa Coming up with him, he jumped out of his states shall anounce the same by proclama- judiciary; a right secured to the humblest wagon, shook him cordially by the hand, tion, and that upon his proclamation, the adindividual, who may desire to approach a and said he was going directly to his house mission of the state into the Union shall be tribunal, framed to protect him against inwith his books. The clergyman said that complete, without any further action on the justice and oppression, and intended to he must be excused from taking them, as he had a set already on hand. "No matter," that the condition referred to by congress, ernment, in the exercise of arbitrary and

Many people we suspect are not aware that cotton next to the skin is not only warmer in winter than linen, but also cooler in summer, as well as more healthy.—

The English residents in India have their objects and sheets all made of cotton as well.